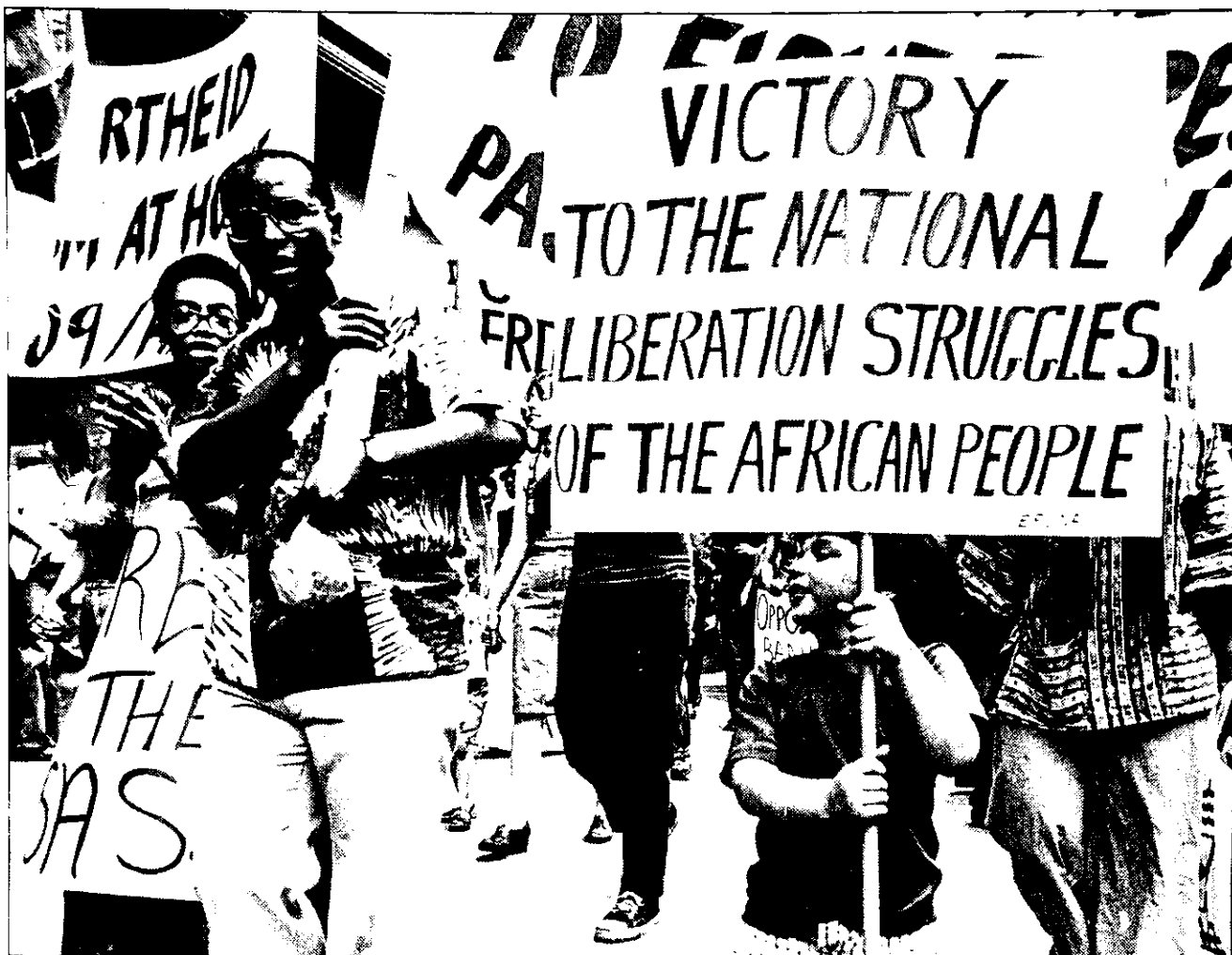




NATIONAL

MILITARY: High School of Apartheid *100 wds.....	2
WOMEN/HEALTH: Turkey Court Denies Right to Free Abortion 600 wds.....	2
AMERICA: National Amnesty Conference in Milwaukee Supporter Coalition to Support Resisters 1300 wds.....	3
MILITARY: 100 Anti-B-1 at White House *200 wds/Photograph.....	5
GAYS: Massachusetts Senate Passes Gay Rights Bill 350 wds.....	5
CORPORATIONS: University Award Elevates Myth of "Self-Made Man" *250 wds.....	5
LABOR: J. P. Stevens Cited for Violations at Northern Subsidiary *250 wds/Graphic.....	5
CORPORATIONS: Stevens Good Employer--For Management *100 wds.....	5
NUCLEAR POWER: E.P.A. Okayes Controversial Cooling System on Seabrook Power Plant 1000 wds.....	6
HEALTH: 15 Fabric Chemicals Identified as Potential Cancers *150 wds.....	6
SURVEILLANCE: SWP Loses Challenge to Campaign Disclosure Act *150 wds.....	8
LABOR: Coors Boycott Marked by Rally in Los Angeles 400 wds/Graphic.....	8
GAYS: TV Ad Key in Miami Defeat for Gay Rights Legisla- tion *150.....	8
WOMEN/HEALTH: Four Women Convicted for Inspection of Tallahassee Hospital 900 wds.....	9

NUCLEAR POWER: Nuclear Power "Sold" to the Public *250 wds.....	9
ROSENBERGS: N.Y. Times Censors Rosenberg Ad 600 wds.....	11
RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD.....	12

INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH AFRICA: Blacks Protest in South Africa While U.S. Businesses Support Apartheid Regime 1600 wds/Photograph.....	1
FRANCE: Murder at Reims: A Climate of Anti-Labor Violence 1100 wds.....	4
THAILAND: Prominent Thai Journalist Joins the Resistance; Broadcasts Over Liberation Radio 1500 wds.....	7
ISRAEL: London Newspaper Documents Systematic Israeli Torture of Palestinian Prisoners 1400/Photograph.....	10
THAILAND: Trial Again Delayed For 110 Thai Activists Facing Death Sentence 400 wds.....	11

*Denotes short, 250 words or less

GRAPHICS

COVER: March in New York City to support anti-apartheid demonstrations in Soweto and other South African cities June 18, 1977 CREDIT: LNS	
ISRAEL: Photo of an Israeli prison.....	P-1
SOUTH AFRICA: cover repeat.....	P-1
LABOR: Coors cartoon.....	P-1
MILITARY: B-1 Bomber graphic.....	P-1
LABOR: J.P. Stevens photo.....	P-1
LNS NEEDS STAFF AD.....	P-1

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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COLLECTIVE NOTES

We encourage all subscribers to run in your
publications the LNS "staff wanted" ad on P-1 of
this packet. Also post the ad and tell your
friends that we're looking for staff, particularly
in the graphics and printing departments.

This is the last packet before our two-week
vacation. The next packet will be dated July 15.

** CORRECTIONS **

In the last packet, #868, in the article
on Rosalynn Carter's Latin American tour on page
6, in the fourth paragraph, the U.S. aid to
Brazil is 1.318 billion dollars, not \$1,318 bil-
lion.

In the last packet, #868, on the graphic
to go with the Kent State article, on P-1, the
second name should be spelled Sheuer.

IF YOU GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC OR ARE MISSING A PAGE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND ANOTHER SOON

(See graphics)

BLACKS PROTEST IN SOUTH AFRICA WHILE U.S. BUSINESSES SUPPORT APARTHEID

by Richard Knight

Richard Knight is a staff member of the American Committee on Africa and writes regularly for Southern Africa magazine

NEW YORK (LNS)--At least 13 people were killed and more than three hundred arrested throughout South Africa during massive protests and memorial services marking the first anniversary of the June 16, 1976 Soweto uprisings. Press reports of killings and arrests continue as of late June.

Meanwhile, in the United States, several hundred corporate executives attended a forum entitled "Why Invest in South Africa?," designed to prop up the white minority government in South Africa with new investments. One of the featured speakers at the forum was former U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon.

Workers, Students Protest Apartheid

Tens of thousands of workers and students in South Africa participated in the recent two-day strike and boycott called by the Soweto Students' Representative Council as a memorial for those killed in last year's uprisings against apartheid. Employers in Johannesburg reported up to 50 per cent absenteeism and all schools were closed. Numerous church memorial services were held all over South Africa for the more than 1000 persons killed last June.

At one church in Soweto, police threw tear gas into an overflow crowd listening to the service outside. The crowd immediately started to sing African nationalist songs and raised clenched fists, the black power salute. Police responded with massive doses of tear gas and introduced a new weapon called the "sneeze machine." The machine is a converted landrover jeep which sprays massive doses of talcum powder, and tear gas.

Other protests in the area against the minority regime included the explosion of a tearlet bomb and the bombing of a rail commuter train which runs between Johannesburg and the neighboring township of Soweto, to which black residence is confined. Similar confrontations were reported around the country including in the townships around Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. Some of the most militant confrontations were in Kabah township outside Uitenhage where six schools, two government liquor stores, several other buildings and several vehicles were burned. At least five people were reported killed by police.

Due to the tight controls on the press and because its reporting is largely limited to major urban centers, the full extent of the protests are unknown. It is also not known exactly how many people have been killed, wounded and arrested.

Anti-apartheid Leaders Detained

In the weeks preceding the first anniversary of the uprisings police prepared for the expected demonstrations. Winnie Mandella, a well known op-

ponent of apartheid and wife of Nelson Mandella, imprisoned President of the African National Congress, was forcibly removed from her home in Soweto and taken to an isolated rural township. She was then placed under a "banning order" which forbids her to meet with more than one person at a time and prevents the publication of anything she writes or says.

On June 11 Sechaba Montsitsi, president of the Soweto Students Representative Council and a number of other council members were detained by the police. As soon as Montsitsi's detention became known, a new president of the Soweto Students Representative Council was chosen.

Also detained were four white students and later, a demonstration planned by white students was banned on the grounds that "it was not in the best interests" of stability for whites to demonstrate in support of blacks.

Student Leadership

Soweto now has virtually two authorities--the apartheid government and the students. The strength of the students in the community has been repeatedly evidenced by their ability to continually replace their leadership, and successfully draw support for their boycotts. Many observers have noted that buildings burned are always targeted because of their political significance.

One of the most dramatic recent shows of student strength culminated in the resignation of 23 of the 34 black members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, including the so-called "mayor of Soweto" David Thebehali. The students had called for the resignations because the Soweto Urban Bantu Council is an apartheid institution set up by the South African government. While the Council has no real power it was designed to give the image of black participation in decision making.

U.S. To The Rescue of Minority Regime

The intensifying resistance against apartheid in the past year has made it more and more difficult for the regime to solve its severe economic crises. To maintain its power, foreign capital in the form of loans and investment is essential.

At the same time blacks in South Africa are fighting apartheid and being shot by police, U.S. businesses are coming to the rescue of the white minority government. On June 20 and 21 over three hundred corporate executives attended a seminar entitled "Why Invest in South Africa." The seminar, held in an exclusive suburb of New York City, was sponsored by the South African Trade Organization (SAFTO) and a South African bank (Senbank). It was clearly aimed at increasing U.S. investments in South Africa.

Invitations were sent to 1000 businesspeople. The response was so great that the organizers had to tell people that there was no more room after 350 people accepted.

Among the speakers at the meeting was former U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Bantustan chief Lennox Sebe and a black "businessman" from Soweto. Former

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now a consultant to Chase Manhattan Bank, was listed on the invitation as a guest speaker but was unable to attend due to "prior commitments." Similar meetings are reportedly planned throughout the country.

In a further effort to raise capital, South Africa's Finance Minister Owen Horwood has announced that he and the Secretary of Finance will be visiting "some of the famous banks of the world in Europe and America" this summer and autumn. "We will talk to them and put our case and I can assure this House (of Parliament) that we will obtain capital in meaningful quantities."

Currently, direct U.S. investment in South Africa totals \$1.5 billion and outstanding U.S. bank loans exceed \$2 billion. The South African economy has always relied heavily on foreign capital.

U.S. government and corporate leaders are maintaining that investment and economic development in South Africa will force political change in the apartheid system. But it was in the years following World War II, when South Africa had its fastest economic growth, that the most repressive laws were passed, including one which allows unlimited detention without trial or any other legal recourse. Further, it is unlikely that the South African government would go to the great lengths it does to attract foreign investment if it thought this investment would do away with its privileges or control.

* * *

For information on a national campaign seeking the withdrawal of accounts from banks making loans to South Africa contact The Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa, 305 E. 46 St., 17th floor, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 (212) 838-5030.

-30-

"HIGH DRAMA" OF APARTHEID

NEW YORK (LNS) -- New York City's public broadcasting television station, WNET, in its week-long effort to raise funds and increase membership, offered as a main attraction a South African diamond purchased by DeBeers Limited, the world's largest diamond corporation. WNET called the exhibition of the DeBeers diamond its rough stone gemstone "the focus of high drama" in advertisements for the June 8-10 auction.

This prompted a strong protest from the American Committee on Africa (ACOA) for presenting in a favorable light an "international symbol of oppression." Black South African workers mine the diamonds in virtual slave conditions under the apartheid regime, noted an ACOA spokesperson.

WNET responded to the objections by stating that in order to maintain "high credibility with the public," it decided "taking a stand on a controversial issue."

Ante Shapiro, attorney for WNET, further elaborated the station's position by asserting that "presently anything we accepted would be viewed as correct."

-30-

SUPREME COURT DENIES RIGHT TO FREE ABORTIONS

NEW YORK (LNS)-- The Supreme Court ruled June 20 that localities are not required to provide abortions for women who receive Medicaid, unless their operation is considered "medically necessary." The 6-3 decision removed the last obstacle to anti-abortionists' attempts to bar the use of Medicaid funds for abortions.

Congress is presently considering doing just that. A new version of the Hyde Amendment, which in its earlier form had been enjoined by the courts, bans use of Medicaid funds for abortions and has a good chance of passing.

Rhonda Copeland, a lawyer at the Center for Constitutional Rights noted that the results of the court ruling depend substantially on the interpretation given to the phrase "medically necessary."

If construed broadly, the impact on abortions permitted would be minimal. However, it has generally been construed narrowly, so the ruling will probably be used to justify a serious restriction on abortions. And regardless of the particular interpretation, some women will take it to mean that they can't get abortions legally, and will seek illegal abortions.

Enactment of the Hyde Amendment would further tend to make abortion the privilege of the rich only. Since public hospitals would not have to provide free abortions for poor women, and Medicaid funds would in general be unavailable, many regions would have no abortion facilities or else only very expensive ones.

The price of abortions would rise because doctors who have depended heavily on Medicaid-funded abortions would make up for the loss of income by raising their prices. Moreover, there would be no base price set by public hospitals and the Medicaid program.

If free abortions were severely restricted, the practical effect, according to Copeland, would be to put pressure on poor women to be sterilized. She stressed that the court ruling paved the way for the states to encourage sterilization as long as they do not specifically require it. Such a policy might even be upheld if it were made a requirement for receiving welfare benefits. Lastly, the present string of victories for anti-abortion forces may provide the impetus for passage of a "right to life" Amendment to the Constitution.

* * * * *

To protest the restriction on abortions, people are urged to contact their congress members and pressure them to vote against the Hyde amendment.

-30-

SUBSCRIBERS: WE'RE STILL INTERESTED IN NEW MEMBERS FOR OUR STAFF, PARTICULARLY WOMEN AND PARTICULARLY ANYONE WITH EXPERIENCE OR INTEREST IN GRAPHICS OR PRINTING. PLEASE SPREAD THE NEWS TO PEOPLE LOOKING FOR MEANINGFUL WORK BY PRINTING THE AD WE'VE RUN IN THE GRAPHICS PAGES OF THIS PACKET, OR BY BULLETIN BOARD OR WORD OF MOUTH.

Thanks, LNS.

NATIONAL AMNESTY CONFERENCE IN MILWAUKEE REBUILDS COALITION TO SUPPORT RESISTERS

By Dee Charles Knight

*Dee Charles Knight is a member of the New York City-
based "Resist and Observe" National Committee.*

MILWAUKEE, WI (LNS)--Organizing to revive and redirect the amnesty campaign for Vietnam war resisters and veterans, nearly 100 representatives from local and national organizations across the U.S., and exile representatives from Canada, Sweden and France met in Milwaukee June 10 - 12. Sponsored by the umbrella amnesty group, the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA), the conference reaffirmed NCUUA's basic purpose: "to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty; and to educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in Southeast Asia, the nature of the war itself, and the necessity to resist any such wars in the future."

The conference reiterated NCUUA's demand "that the U.S. government fully implement the (January 1973) Paris Peace Agreement and thereby immediately recognize the governments of Vietnam, Kampuchea (Cambodia) and Laos; and fulfill its obligations to rebuild the countries it destroyed."

The conference evidenced a firm rejection of the notion that the amnesty movement's work is done:

- **Criticized President Jimmy Carter's "pardon" of war resisters and the Pentagon's discharge program for veterans as inadequate and discriminatory;

- **Stated its support for all war resisters, both inside and outside the military;

- **Emphasized the need to work on veteran-related issues, including demands for jobs or job training, and decent benefits.

Carter's "Pardon" Not Amnesty

President Jimmy Carter's "pardon" of draft resisters immediately after his inauguration, and the Pentagon's Special Discharge Review Program (SDRP) for some military deserters and veterans with less than honorable discharges, caused some people within and outside the amnesty movement to think the struggle was over.

But conference delegates overwhelmingly declared their support for tens of thousands of people in the categories not covered in the government programs. These include: all veterans who were convicted by courts martial (often for acts of political resistance) who received Bad Conduct or Dishonorable discharges; some veterans with "administrative" bad paper -- Undesirable or General Discharges; deserters from the "combat zone" (which the government is interpreting very broadly); and the many civilian war opponents either still in prison for their acts, holding conviction records, or underground.

Veterans at the conference attacked the Special Discharge Review Program, which allows certain categories of veterans to individually come before a government panel which judges whether or not to upgrade that person's discharge.

Amnesty activists have long called for a single

type discharge for all veterans, but recognize the Pentagon program as a limited last resort for some vets who qualify. This piecemeal upgrading system is even further limited since the government is doing little to publicize it; in addition, several bills now before Congress will, if passed, deny Veterans Administration (VA) benefits to anyone who "takes advantage" of the program.

Conference delegates agreed to mobilize vets who are applying for the SDRP to join with others in demanding a single type discharge for all, and at the same time to oppose the three Congressional bills--S 1307, H.R. 6045, and H.R. 6074.

Special campaigns in support of veterans with Bad Conduct and Dishonorable Discharges were proposed at the conference. Participants pointed out the racism of the discharge system (one third of all adverse discharges were doled out to black GIs) and of the military as a whole. In addition to the high level of unemployment among the military, vets with adverse discharges have an even harder time finding work.

Present U.S. Military Role Demands Resistance

The right and responsibility of all Americans to resist participation in our government's aggression against national liberation movements was stressed repeatedly as the cornerstone of the amnesty movement. Continued U.S. military and economic presence in many foreign countries make it obvious that future wars like that in Indochina are inevitable, unless they are strongly resisted. Concretely, NCUUA plans to encourage its affiliates to support GIs in resistance to illegal orders, racism and all forms of military discipline which violate their rights.

NCUUA will also begin to work with counter-recruitment campaigns to educate U.S. youth about alternatives to the military, and prepare them to resist in the ranks if they enlist. Numerous national and local affiliates of NCUUA have already begun this work, and have found a ready response, especially in high schools in black communities.

Within the military itself, NCUUA pledged to help defend the "Camp Pendleton 14"--black Marines presently facing courts martial for actively defending themselves against the Ku Klux Klan at the southern California Marine base last November. Two of the 14 black Marines have already been convicted and received Bad Conduct Discharges for breaking up a Klan meeting on base, after they had tried to get the Marine command to stop it. The courts martial hearing the cases are made up of officers, usually all-white. There is no right to a jury of one's peers, and no right to a public trial.

The need for the amnesty movement to continue defending civilian anti-war activists was dramatized by the case of Dwight Armstrong, who was sentenced to 2 consecutive 7-year prison terms for his role in the 1970 bombing of the Army Math Research Center in Madison, Wisconsin. Dwight's brother Karl, now serving a 23-year jail term for his role in the bombing, is currently appealing the court for a sentence reduction, and the conference unanimously voted to support his appeal.

Internally, NCUUA emphasized its commitment to greater involvement and leadership from third world

veterans and women, noting that they played a greater role in the recent conference than ever before.

* * *

For more information, contact NCUUA, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012. (212) 260-7410 and for information on the ongoing struggle against the black Marines in California, contact The Coalition to Free the Pendleton 14, PO Box 33535, San Diego, California 92103 (714) 296-0442 To support Karl Armstrong's sentence reduction, write to Judge William C. Sachtlein, Dane County Court, #4, 210 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

- 30 -

MURDER AT REIMS: A CLIMATE OF ANTI-LABOR VIOLENCE

by Seymour Chagall

PARIS (LNS)--In a climate of increasingly heated conflict on the labor front, Pierre Maitre, a 31-year old worker at a glass factory in Reims, France, was murdered June 4 by well-known right-winger, Claude Lecomte. The murder took place during an armed attack against a picket line in front of Verrerie Champenoise Mechanique factory, which the striking workers had been occupying.

The murderer is a leading member of the anti-labor organization, Confederation Francaise du Travail (CFT), which is financed by some of the biggest French employers and a number of conservative politicians. Lecomte, together with several other strong-arm men who launched the attack, is employed by the big automobile company, Citroen, which has a plant at Reims. There he organizes anti-labor violence and carries out espionage and intimidation in the name of "security" and "industrial peace."

The Strike

The murder at the glass factory was the culmination of tensions that mounted following the election of a Communist mayor at the municipal elections in March. Local employers and dignitaries were determined to mount a counter-attack against the pro-labor administration and against workers' increasing militance in opposing the national government's austerity program.

At the Verrerie Champenoise Mechanique glass factory, the 1800 workers, with strong support from the locally active Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT) union raised the demand for a 5% wage increase and a yearly bonus equivalent to an extra month's pay, often called the "thirteenth month." Not only were the demands refused, but the management, after sending out a threatening letter to the personnel, fired two of the CGT shop-stewards.

The CGT then closed down the shop with a militant strike in which the workers occupied the premises. Workers now demanded the reinstatement of the fired trade-unionists as well as economic improvements.

On June 1, the local court ordered the workers evacuated and riot police were called in by management. The workers fought back and in the confrontation Maitre was killed and 2 workers and 6 police

were wounded.

The glassworkers soon identified Lecomte as the killer, only too well known in the area. Upon arrest, he admitted that he had attacked the pickets and had opened fire on them with his rifle, killing one and wounding two.

Public Reaction

The entire city was soon aroused: thousands marched through the streets that Monday, June 6, calling for justice, and demanding an end to the anti-labor groups including the CFT. According to CGT, forty thousand people participated in the demonstration at Reims. At the same time, the unions called a five-minute symbolic general strike nationwide.

The glass works management, frightened by the widespread public reaction to the murder, lost no time announcing the very next day that the two CGT unionists would be rehired immediately and the demand for the "thirteenth month" pay would be satisfied. That Tuesday afternoon, the workers of the plant, meeting in a general assembly, rejected the CGT's advice to go back to work at once in order to "create an image of moderation with a view to the future elections." They voted overwhelmingly to continue the strike, at least until the day of the funeral.

The next day, Wednesday, thousands of leftist militants paraded through the streets of Paris brandishing a forest of red flags and loudly demanding that the employers' armed bands be put out of commission. Marchers particularly denounced the current national "austerity" program and the increasing climate of anti-labor violence, including not only the murder, but other recent acts, such as the explosions of a bomb in a trade-union hall at Grenoble. Many called for the setting up of "workers' self-defence units."

Meanwhile, in the Parliament, the Communist Party deputies were calling for the outlawing of the CFT. President Giscard d'Estaing shed a few crocodile tears for the murdered man, whom he described as a "victim of fanaticism," while a spokesman for the French Employers Association (Centre National du Patronat Francais) put the blame for the "violence" on the militancy and determination of the workers and the union. The Minister of Labor weakly defended the CFT as a legitimate trade union whose "responsibility" for the murder was supposedly not yet "proven."

A last homage for Pierre Maitre was held in Reims before a vast throng--including several sizable delegations from Paris and other areas of the country. On that occasion, one of the national leaders of the CGT, Henri Krasucki declared: "The lessons of this crime must be rapidly drawn. We will not let the scandal of the CFT be squelched; it is far too serious. The tragedy of Reims has made it a national issue. We will not be satisfied until the roots of this cancer have been extirpated."

The 1800 workers of the glass-works went back to work the day following the funeral.

- 30 -

(See p. 151-5)

200 PROTEST B-1 AT WHITE HOUSE

NEW YORK (LNS)--200 opponents of the B-1 bomber picketed the White House June 20 and called on President Carter to halt production of the \$94 billion weapons system. During his campaign Carter made statements indicating his opposition to the B-1. But recent statements constitute what many of his critics call "a turn around."

"Carter's B-1 decision will be an acid test of his credibility, his priorities, and his strength of leadership in the face of Pentagon and corporate pressure," said Carol Ness of Clergy and Laity Concerned, one of seven groups sponsoring the protest.

After the scheduled end of the demonstration, eighteen people sat-in on the White House driveway to further dramatize their opposition to the weapons system. They were arrested at 3 p.m.

The groups sponsoring the rally also requested a personal interview with President Carter. So far he has not responded to any of their communications.

- 30 -

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE PASSES GAY RIGHTS BILL

BOSTON (LNS)--Gay rights legislation met with initial success in the Massachusetts State Senate June 13, with a 18 to 17 vote in favor of a bill prohibiting discrimination against homosexuals in public employment.

Senate Republicans led opposition to the bill, calling homosexuality an "ancient disease" and asserting that if gays are allowed to work in state institutions, sexual attacks on mental patients, the retarded and prisoners will increase.

But gay rights supporter Senator Chester Atkins strongly disagreed. "What someone does in their own home is none of the state's business," said Atkins. "Homosexuality is not contagious. People who want to work and can do the job have a right to work."

After a court suit in 1973, the federal government issued a civil service rule barring discrimination against gay people in federal jobs. The proposed Massachusetts legislation, says Atkins, is a weaker version of this federal policy. The bill now goes to the Massachusetts House, where it is expected to face an uphill battle.

Representative Elaine Noble, sponsor of the recent bill, is the first open lesbian to be elected to a state legislature. She has also introduced legislation which would make it illegal to discriminate against gays in private employment, housing and credit eligibility, a bill similar to the widely publicized Dade County ordinance created by Anita Bryant's "Save Our Children" campaign in early June.

- 30 -

UNIVERSITY AWARD ELEVATES MYTH OF "SELF-MADE MAN"

BOSTON (LNS)--Prestigious Dartmouth College honored capitalism and the myth of the self-made man this June when it awarded the degree of doctor of humane letters to millionaire hamburger magnate Ray--"Ronald M. Donald"--Kroc.

In twenty years, Kroc converted a single hamburger stand in San Bernardino, California into 4200 McDonald's restaurants in the United States and 21 other countries. The chain has sold about 31 billion hamburgers so far, and last year sales exceeded \$3 billion with revenues of \$1 billion.

All of the glorious details of Kroc's climb to the top are rumored to be in his just published autobiography "Grinding It Out," in which he also spends a good deal of time describing the virtues of capitalism.

The millionaire's name has been closely associated with Richard Nixon. Kroc's large contributions to the Campaign to Reelect the President were publicly linked to garnering Nixon support for legislation to lower minimum wage laws for teenagers, the age-group which constitutes the bulk of the McDonald labor force nationwide.

- 30 -

J.P. STEVENS CITED FOR VIOLATIONS AT NORTHERN SUBSIDIARY

NEW YORK (LNS)--The anti-union J.P. Stevens Company, guilty of repeated labor law violations at its southern textile plants, has now been charged with illegally firing two workers in the northern plant of one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Union organizers Gary Wallace and Kenneth Cross of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America were discharged from Stevens' Elastomeric & Plastic Products plant in Easthampton, Mass., in May of 1976. According to the government complaint, Stevens "interfered with, restrained, and coerced employees in the exercise of their rights" at the plant where it "maintained and discriminatorily enforced a rule against solicitation, in order to discourage union activity among its employees."

Stevens was ordered to answer the charges at a June 27 hearing before a National Labor Relations Board Judge in Northampton, Mass.

See graphics.

- 30 -

STEVENS GOOD EMPLOYER--FOR MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK (LNS)--Not everyone thinks J.P. Stevens is a bum employer. Take James Finley, for example. His salary last year as chairman of the Stevens board of directors was \$184,000, with a bonus of another \$184,000. Or Whitney Stevens, the company's president. He got \$296,000. Both will be entitled to a pension of \$91,000 a year.

On the other hand, workers who retired from Stevens in 1974 received lump sum payments of \$770 and no pension.

- 30 -

(Thanks to the North Carolina Anvil for this information.)

COOLING CONTROLS/STAI COOLING SYSTEM ON
SEABROOK POWER PLANT

INS) --Opponents of the proposed Seabrook nuclear power plant were dealt a new legal blow Monday when the head of the Environmental Protection Agency gave the go-ahead to the "once-through" cooling system of the twin 1,000 megawatt reactors.

EPA chief Douglas M. Costle's action, the agency ordered a regional EPA administrator, who had earlier said that the Public Service Company, the nuke's sponsor, had failed to prove that everything possible was being done to protect fish, shellfish and wildlife. Costle said the "once-through" system determined that cooling water at the New Hampshire site would be no warmer than the water leaving systems as the plant's opponents predicted.

When the spoke of "once-through" cooling failed to rotate at least three scientists who were paid by the agency to take part in the review process, and "went public" just prior to the EPA announcement. They say they had told the agency that the Public Service Company had failed to prove its case.

Dr. Edward Carpenter, an oceanographer at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, told the agency that he and two scientists from the University of Rhode Island agreed that the utility company's environmental report on the cooling system displayed "fair to good" scientific, very poor cartography, very poor correlation with the data.

"I'm not going out on a limb and say the power plant will go and ruin the marine environment," said Carpenter. "Although I suspect, personally, that it would. My main point is that the once-through farm which did the environmental studies engaged in very poor science."

Marine Life Endangered

Seabrook's proposed cooling system calls for a pair of water pipes 19 feet in diameter to suck in and spew out hot ocean water at the rate of some 60,000 gallons a minute, or 1 billion gallons a day. In this "once-through" cooling system, water goes into the plant's condenser and returns to the ocean an hour and 15 minutes later -- and 30 degrees hotter.

Anti-nuclear activists maintain that the delicate sea life balance of the Atlantic, which the nuclear power industry refers to as the "Ultimate Heat Sink," is at stake and that clam, fish and lobster, for example, particularly would be killed when smashed against the intake tunnel's screen. The returning heated water would also force some types of fish to leave the area -- a rich fishing bank -- while attracting other species that would die if cold shock from the temperature change if the nuke was shut down. "Kills" of hundreds of thousands of fish have already been reported at other coastal nuclear power plants.

The cooling system also has the distinction of producing the first dissenting vote ever from a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing

board in over 100 decisions. NRC board member Ernest Salso, a marine biologist, voted against licensing the nuke precisely because of the cooling system's adverse effect on sealife. Salso was overruled, however, and the license was approved by the three-member board in a vote of 2-1.

Asked if the EPA decision came as a surprise, a member of the Boston Clamshell Alliance told INS, "We dreamed that the EPA would come through and stop the plant -- essentially do all of our work for us. But I didn't think many people really expected them to come through."

She explained that many Alliance members felt the agency's decision came about as a result of dual pressures: financially, from the New Hampshire utility company which, in its ten year fight to get the plant approved, has seen the cost of the power plant more than double; and politically, from the Carter Administration, which has based the success of its multi-faceted national energy plan on the construction of 300 nuclear power plants throughout the country by the year 2000.

The decision is important for the industry, because if the EPA had rejected the plan and forced for cooling towers instead, the added expense would have made it economically infeasible to build the plant.

But the Seabrook plant isn't home free quite yet. Anti-nuclear groups have begun an appeal of the EPA decision in the courts. In addition, a court decision is still in effect at Seabrook and elsewhere, forcing the NRC to temporarily suspend granting operating and construction licenses for reactors until the effects of repressing and storage of radioactive wastes are studied.

Above all, the growing anti-nuclear power movement, which mastered 2,000 people to occupy the Seabrook construction site in late April, isn't about to quit now.

-30-

15 FABRIC CHEMICALS IDENTIFIED AS POTENTIAL DANGERS

NEW YORK (INS) --An Environmental Defense Fund chemist says 15 chemicals used as fabric finishes, many of which are used in permanent press clothing, may be mutagenic or carcinogenic.

According to the Wall Street Journal, Dr. Robert Harris told the American Apparel Manufacturing Association that the chemicals should be tested, and may be in small enough quantities to be safe. He noted, however, that the recently proven carcinogen, called Iris, which was widely used in children's pajamas, was on the market for five years before it was even tested.

Iris was recently banned from children's apparel by a decision by the Consumer Safety Protection Commission, although it is still used in other materials.

-30-

PROMINENT THAI JOURNALIST JOINS THAI RESISTANCE; BROADCASTS OVER LIBERATION RADIO

by Ted Chandler

Journalist, author, and researcher

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS)--A prominent Bangkok journalist, Sri Inthapandi, has abandoned his job in the Thai capital to join the resistance forces based in the countryside in May. This move strengthens the development of the united front, composed of all Thai people opposed to the military dictatorship which was clamped on the country last October.

Sri, 40, formerly wrote for the Associated Press, the Thai *Daily News*, *Siam Rath* and other newspapers and radio stations. From a government point of view, Sri's "defection" is among the most threatening so far.

Prominent Thai people who know Sri intimately noted to this writer that "He was the most respected senior reporter who ever worked in public relations for Government House [the Premier's Office]. He knows exactly the politics of the army. He knows more about Thai politics than the political science professors in Thailand -- the real stuff: every colonel, who they're attached to, who hates whom and on what level."

Liberation Radio Broadcast

Sri delineated the reasons for his decision in a lengthy broadcast over the Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT), the widely transmitted radio station of the national liberation movement. He analyzed the situation in the country in considerable detail, in a cogent, informative, and personal address. Moreover, he clearly intended to persuade others, particularly patriotic middle class Thai and intellectuals who are not yet quite clear what they think about the dictatorship.

"I am a news reporter," Sri began. "The job of a reporter is to search for and report facts to the public. Respect for truth is in the heart of every reporter."

Sri then described how events he witnessed were distorted: how a demonstration of hundreds of thousands against the U.S. military presence became "about 2,000" in the press.

Sri also pointed out the relationship between intelligence reports and published news: "When I was appointed a member of the [military regime's] information committee on November 17, 1971, I clearly began to see the conflict between truth and falsehood."

"Each page of the reports from the Internal Security Operations Command [the U.S.-organized intelligence police] consisted of five sheets, each of a different color. The red sheets on the top were classified top secret. The white sheets at the bottom were prepared for the people."

"Each sheet of the report on the same event would be completely different from the others," the journalist continued. "Since the red sheets were labeled 'top secret,' the white sheets could

in the same sense have been labeled 'top false.'"

"A reporter cannot close his eyes to what he sees," Sri explained, detailing peasants' conditions in Thailand. "Peasants are going bankrupt because of high land rental and interest rates collected by landlords, who are none other than well-known members of the government and the National Assembly. However, rice exporters, who number less than one hundred throughout the country, earn some hundreds or thousands or millions of *baht* [\$5-50 million US] in profits from yearly exports."

"Peasants in the north are forced to sell their daughters as prostitutes. Meanwhile, the government has enacted a law legalizing prostitution."

"Each time peasants make a move to demand justice, a 'farmers' aid committee' is set up, whose work is mainly to uncover the identity of the peasant federation's leaders. As a result, dozens of their leaders have been mysteriously assassinated."

Workers' Struggles

In his *Voice of the People of Thailand* address, Sri noted that life for Thai working people had not greatly improved during the civilian governments in power from 1973-76, in which he had served.

While great efforts were made to secure new markets for Thai textiles in the name of developing "national interest," Sri explained the actual results:

"Major-General Pramarn Adireksan, owner of the biggest textile factory in Thailand, has reaped huge profits each year from exports. On the other hand, workers in this factory are prohibited from making any move for justice. The workers earned so small a wage that they could only afford half a litre of rice daily for their family. This again was attributed to 'national interests.'"

"Leaders of the Red Guard group [a right-wing terror squad organized by Internal Security Operations Command, whose mentor stated he got the idea from studying psychological warfare in the U.S.] used to shuttle between the factory and Government House where they received orders from Col. Sudsai Thephasadin [a close collaborator with the CIA]. They were always ready to take action if there were any struggle by the workers."

"The warlords are capitalists," Sri continued, "the feudalist Royal Family are likewise capitalists. As everyone knows, the Crown Property Office is the country's biggest financial institution and is in collusion with U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists, digging for profits in Thailand."

Sri described Thailand's independence at this time as "very fragile," describing the United States' involvement. "If one knows that the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok is always better informed of every Cabinet's secret resolution, that the U.S. CIA has better access to the Prime Minister's residence and the [Royal] Palace than the senior Thai military and government officials, and that there are U.S. military advisors sitting in the command headquarters of the present National Administration Reform Assembly, one can conclude that Thailand has already become a colony of the United States."

(Continued on following page)

Thailand's Future

Sri commented on last October's bloody right-wing coup and the counter-coup attempt by a dissatisfied faction of right-wing military officers this past March.

For the generals, "Their future will always be characterized by in-fighting so long as their U.S. master and advisors do not give [each faction] equal love and attention."

"The future of the Thai people is different. It is a bright and promising future. Groups come and go, one after another, taking turns with the blood-stained Throne, but the people are always here and are growing in strength. They will continue to gain in strength to the point when they will one day be able to pull down that old and rotten Throne and throw it into the dustbin of history."

"General Saiyud Kertphon and Dr. Somchai Rak-wichit, experts in communist suppression, openly admitted that the Communist Suppression Operation Command [now ISOC] has never been able to check the growth of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]. What is the reason for this?" Sri continued. "It is easy for a reporter to answer this question. The reason is: suppression of communists is tantamount to suppression of the people."

"I am not a communist, but I love the truth," Sri explains. "That is why I have decided to side with the truth."

"The truth is: the country wants independence, the people want democracy, the society needs justice and the working people want a better life, and it is the CPT that has taken the first step in carrying out the struggle in order to achieve these goals. It has created a favorable situation for all the people of Thailand. It is the work of the CPT that is the target of the all-out suppression efforts of the Sangat-Thanin [chief of the National Administrative Reform Council and the civilian Premier] government which, by using its four armed forces, has, contrary to its own expectations, only weakened itself."

-30-

SWP LOSES CHALLENGE TO CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE ACT

NEW YORK (LNS)--An Oregon federal court ruled May 31 that the Socialist Workers Party must reveal the names of contributors to its electoral campaign in order to comply with the state's campaign disclosure act. The SWP had refused to disclose names of donors on the grounds that they might be the target of "official or unofficial harassment."

"Disclosure would provide the government with ready-made 'enemies lists' for further spying, harassment, and attempts at intimidation," explained the chairperson of the Oregon SWP, Rita Morgan.

In another suit, the SWP has proved that it was the target of FBI surveillance and harassment ever since the 1930's. The SWP may appeal the case.

-30-

(Thanks to the Militant for this information).

(See graphics).

COORS BOYCOTT MARKED BY RALLY IN LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK (LNS)--The nationwide boycott against Coors was highlighted by a march and rally in East Los Angeles on June 18. About 300 people marched through the predominantly Latin community, which responded by joining the demonstration, putting pre-boycott signs in windows, and turning off Coors light-up ads in bars. Members of several local unions -- both Teamsters and United Farm Workers -- took part in the demonstration.

The boycott, which began April 12, was called in support of the striking Brewery Workers Union at the Coors plant in Golden, Colorado. Coors has been cited by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) for 15 violations of labor law, according to Ray Marcoullier, spokesperson for the Coors Boycott Committee.

Among these are the company's refusal to bargain in good faith, the written misrepresentation of contract language to union members, negotiating outside the bargaining unit, and interfering with workers' rights. Coors is presently appealing the decision.

Although an accord has been reached on wages, still unresolved after 18 bargaining sessions is the question of workers' rights. Coors is demanding that the contract allow 22 grounds for immediate dismissal of workers, and a total of 56 reasons for dismissal at all. Possible causes for immediate firing would include a refusal to take a lie-detector test and refusal to submit to an examination by a company-employed physician.

In the past, Coors has used polygraph examinations as a means of harassing employees by asking questions about political affiliation, sexual habits and preferences, life style, and other topics not directly affecting job performance.

The Boycott Committee is optimistic about chances for the boycott's success. Its figures show that in California, where almost half of all Coors beer is sold, the company's sales have declined by 19% since the boycott began, and are still falling.

-30-

TV AD KEY IN MIAMI DEFEAT FOR GAY RIGHTS LEGISLATION

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A 30-second spot used by Miami's "Save Our Children" organization was influential in passing the referendum which repealed the Dade County homosexual rights ordinance, according to the trade journal *Advertising Age*.

The ad showed videotape shots of the Orange Bowl Parade, replete with floats and majorettes, then cut to footage of a San Francisco Gay Pride Parade in an attempt to "focus the campaign on homosexual life styles rather than on human rights."

"Save Our Children" clearly got the most for its money, even though it was outspent by the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights, and the gay rights ordinance was defeated by a two-to-one margin.

-30-

FOUR WOMEN CONVICTED FOR INSPECTION OF TALLAHASSEE HOSPITAL

NEW YORK (LNS)--The local medical establishment of Tallahassee, Florida scored at least a temporary victory against the women's health movement when it secured the convictions May 21 of four women health activists who had participated in an inspection of the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (TMH).

The four were hit with harsh sentences and about \$12,000 in legal fees for participating in an orderly consumer's inspection of the hospital's maternity ward to document unsafe and inhuman childbirth practices. About 30 women took part in the inspection, conducted March 6 during a national gathering of health activists to discuss harassment of the women's health movement. Two days later, the women were arrested and charged on a trespassing law that has previously been dragged out for selective enforcement against blacks during the civil rights movement.

Two of the women--Carol Downer and Ginny Cassidy--were sentenced to 60 days in a county jail and a \$1000 fine each; Linda Curtis and Janice Cohen each received 30 day jail sentences and \$500 fines. They are appealing the conviction on the grounds that the law is so broad and vague that persons could be charged for entering their own homes. Following the conviction, the defense also learned of several prosecution actions that may constitute grounds for retrial.

Observers at the three day trial report that the presiding judge "basically let the prosecution bring in everything, and let the defense bring in nothing," and that the jury was incredibly confused by being out of the courtroom during nearly a half of the discussions. At the close of the trial, the judge "starved out" the jury by forbidding them to go out for or receive any food, despite the fact that the cases were rested around 8 p.m. and jurors had not eaten since noon.

Health Movement Looks at Hospital Childbirth

In the wake of the convictions, members of the women's health movement are now gearing up for a national tour aimed at raising the \$12,000 in legal fees. They plan to address local ACLU, N.O.W., women's studies, community and health care groups about the significance of the inspection, the first major challenge of childbirth practices in hospitals.

Explained Janice Cohen, one of the four women convicted, "The inspection was important as a situation where we're raising people's awareness about hospitals. Also, a lot of women, in fighting for abortion and the right of women to control over their bodies, had in fact not taken any real action on childbirth practices, trying to alleviate that kind of oppression."

Women and organizations attending the Tallahassee conference organized by Women Acting Together to Combat Harassment (WATCH) maintain that natural birth processes are commonly disrupted by unnecessary practices in the hospitals. As the National Organization of Women stated in a national resolution passed in April in support of the

Tallahassee inspection, "Childbirth used to be a woman-controlled experience, but now we are not even allowed to participate in our own experience of childbirth, let alone assist each other. We have no choice about the conditions under which we labor and give birth. Women still give birth strapped, draped, shaven, drugged and numbed."

The TMH inspection, for example, documented sub-standard, though typical, conditions including: 1 Babies crying in sound-proof nursery, separated from their mothers, who had been given sleeping pills;

2 mothers kept in a prison-like atmosphere, forbidden outside the post-partum area of the hospital;

3 routine use of internal fetal monitors, by which a small electrode is put in the head of the baby before birth.

Harassment of Women's Health Movement

The Tallahassee conviction--now under appeal--are among many incidences of harassment that the women's health movement has undergone--particularly, Cohen points out, as health care in various feminist health centers has become women-controlled. In Los Angeles, for instance, an undercover investigator was used in an attempt to close a center down. The Detroit Feminist Women's Health Center was forced to move after it was consistently thwarted by zoning laws; in Cambridge, minor regulations were used to harass a women's community health center.

And now, as one local woman put it following the convictions, Tallahassee too "stands convicted of subordinating the welfare of women and babies to the convenience and profit of hospitals and physicians."

- 30 -

Contributions to the defense of the women health activists can be sent to WATCH 1017 Thomasville Rd, Tallahassee, Florida 32303 (904) 224-960

NUCLEAR POWER BEING "SOLD" TO THE PUBLIC

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The Boston Clamshell recently uncovered a memo prepared by the consulting firm, Cambridge Reports, Incorporated, outlining a strategy for convincing youth, women, blacks, and "low-SES" (socio-economic status) groups that nuclear power is safe, cheap and necessary. Rather than urging utilities to address the legitimate doubts about nuclear power, Cambridge Reports instead offers them slick media techniques for manipulating people.

The memo recommends the use of women scientists as spokes-people to reassure women that nuclear energy does not pose a threat to their children. It also directs the electric utilities to use "young, ecology-minded scientists" to reach youth. Labor leaders are to be recruited to convince the "low-SES" groups, and "the national black leadership" is to be used to reach blacks.

Since the dissemination of the nine-page memo in December, 1975, ads have in fact been appearing in national magazines in which pro-nuclear women scientists assure readers of the safety of nukes. At the same time labor leaders have been touting "job-producing" nuclear energy despite evidence to the contrary.

-30-

LONDON PAPER DOCUMENTS SYSTEMATIC ISRAELI TORTURE OF PALESTINIAN PRISONERS

NEW YORK (UPI)—"Israeli torture of Arab prisoners is so widespread and systematic that it cannot be dismissed as 'rogue cops' exceeding orders," concludes a five-month investigation by *The Sunday Times* of London. "It appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy."

The newspaper's investigation, published June 19, included over 110,000 words of testimony from 44 Palestinians who say they have been brutally treated or tortured while imprisoned by Israeli authorities.

The investigative report included that torture seems to be used for three purposes. The first is to extract information. The second is to induce "security offenses," which are then used in court to obtain convictions. The third is to attempt to persuade the Palestinians that it is least painful to behave passively under the military occupation.

This is the first comprehensive knowledge by a major western newspaper of the systematic nature of Israeli torture, which Palestinians have charged for a number of years.

Some examples:

Abbas-Harbi, 31, a journalist for an Arab newspaper in Jerusalem, was arrested April 21, 1974 for suspected complicity in armed resistance in the West Bank. Harbi said he was later stripped naked, blindfolded, and placed in a tiny cubical with "sharp spikes" on the floor. At other times he was forced to crawl naked over sharp stones while guards kicked and laughed at him. Interrogators repeatedly asked him: "Do you know this person, that person?" While in prison, he said he heard screams of other prisoners being beaten. After 2 1/2 years of detention without a trial, Harbi was released.

Yusuf Al-Dibi, released this spring, was arrested in February, 1970 and interrogated for ten days in the Nabulus prison. He testified he was whipped and beaten on the soles of his feet, was sexually attacked, and was forced with cold water. He finally confessed to distributing leaflets and served seven years in prison.

Abdel Odah and his three daughters were arrested February 28, 1969. An interrogator sexually assaulted his 21-year-old daughter, Rasmiah, while other interrogators forced the father to watch. Rasmiah Odah was later given two life sentences for allegedly planting two bombs which killed 14 people.

Cooperating testimony of the 44 prisoners, all interviewed separately, described the general patterns of torture as well as the particular techniques emphasized at each of Israel's six main interrogation centers.

At the military center known as Sarafand near Tel Aviv, many prisoners are blindfolded for long periods of time in a tiny cubical with spikes in the floor. At the prison known by Palestinians as "Mishpiga" in downtown Jerusalem, interrogators have tended to favor assaults on the genitals.

From Ramallah have come many allegations of having been immersed in cold water for long periods. Several former prisoners of the Hebron center said they were victims of anal assaults by interrogators.

"Some of the ill-treatment is merely primitive: prolonged beatings, for example," according to the newspaper's investigative report. "But more refined techniques are also used, including electric shock torture and confinement in specially-constructed cells. This sort of apparatus, [along with] the degree of organization evident in its application, removes Israel's practice from the lesser realms of brutality and places it firmly in the category of torture."

Detention Without Trial

All of the former prisoners interviewed by *The Sunday Times* are Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, areas of Palestine which came under Israeli military law and occupation after being seized in the June 1967 Middle East War. A total of 1.7 million Palestinians live under Israeli rule.

The prisoners were invariably detained for questioning without trials as "security suspects." A military judge can order them held for renewable six-month periods.

Immediately following the 1967 war, 2000 Palestinian prisoners were held without trials, according to published Israeli figures. Currently, the authorities claim the number has shrunk to 37.

On the other hand, Israel admits to having 3,200 Palestinian prisoners, confined in military courts of "security offenses." Security offenses range from membership in an illegal organization to distribution of leaflets or writing slogans to possession of arms and involvement in armed activities.

Although the Israeli figures have been cited as gross underestimations (particularly concerning detentions without trials), they reflect the Israeli government claim that most prisoners now have been "duly convicted."

Yet most of these convictions are based on confessions of the accused, and most of the confessions are obtained through torture.

The defense lawyers invariably demand a hearing on the charge of torture. In cases where a hearing is granted, the prosecution presents a police official who typically testifies: "I sat with the suspect, we had coffee together, I gave him a cigarette, he talked freely, and everything was normal." The officer possibly tells the truth.

The catch is that the policeman may have taken the prisoner's statement, but did not conduct the interrogation. Many former prisoners interviewed said that after being tortured by interrogators and agreeing to make confessions, they were passed to other police officials along with a note detailing offenses to which they were admitting. The new officer then composed the signed statement for the court.

Coercing Two "Exceptional Cases"

Internationally, Israel's response to charges of torture of prisoners, which have been made for many years by opponents of the Zionist state, is

exemplified by the assertions it made before the United Nations in November 1976. "My country can proudly stand by its record of scrupulously observing the rule of law in the administered areas," said the Israeli representative to the U.N.

Israel, he said, showed a "liberal and enlightened attitude, including the candid admission of any mistakes that may have been made and the efforts to correct them."

"It is true that in one or two cases, which are completely exceptional, force has been regretfully used against prisoners. One of these exceptional cases unfortunately brought about the death of Ahmed Sheikh Dahdoul."

Dahdoul was beaten to death in a military vehicle in March 1976 while being driven to a police station. When Dahdoul died, the Israeli authorities announced the cause as being a heart attack. A Palestinian doctor who examined Dahdoul challenged the Israeli claim.

After an uproar among the Palestinian population, Israeli authorities announced that an officer would be charged in connection with the killing. Later a military trial was held, at which no public observers were permitted. The Israeli authorities announced that a major had been reduced to the rank of private and sentenced to two years in jail. But the authorities refused to name the soldier or say where he would be serving his sentence.

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TRIAL AGAIN DELAYED FOR 110 THAI ACTIVISTS
FACING DEATH SENTENCE

NEW YORK(LNS)--Following the launching of an international campaign to support 110 activists facing the death penalty in Thailand, the Thai government postponed their trial for another three months for the fourth time on June 17. The defendants were arrested on October 6, 1976 during the bloody right-wing coup in Thailand. Each is charged with 10 separate counts of anti-government acts.

An international petition campaign launched in early June urged the government not to invoke the death penalty against the defendants, and demonstrations protesting the trials were held in a number of cities in Europe and the U.S.

Thai Interior Minister Samak Sundhornvej was met by angry protesters, including one Thai just released from prison, when he addressed the Thai Student Association in the Thai Embassy in London June 9. "I have met such kind of things," Samak burst out during his address, "all over the world (in the several previous weeks, while he was on tour). In Canada the damned Amnesty International gave me a pile of petitions almost as tall as myself and weighing about a kilo."

When a British woman presented him a stack of petitions on the London podium, he threw them back in her face, proclaiming, "I have no reason to accept this."

Protests were also organized in New York, Washington and Los Angeles. A member of the Union of Democratic Thais, which is coordinating the campaign in the U.S., noted that in addition to the protests, the Thai government may have postponed the

trials because it didn't want to hold them during the beginning of the U.S. Congressional debate on Human Rights in Thailand on June 23. In addition, the jury that is to try the case has stated that it doesn't have enough evidence against the defendants.

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NEW YORK TIMES DELETES PART OF ROSENBERG AD

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A paid advertisement by the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case (NCRRC) appearing in the Sunday, June 19 *New York Times* was "anesthetized" by the *Times*, according to Debbie Stead, spokesperson for the Committee.

The ad included an open letter to Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided at the 1953 Rosenberg trial and sentenced the two to death for allegedly stealing atomic secrets. The rest of the ad was a verbatim reprint of ten documents from the FBI files on the case, and two legal definitions. The ad was originally phrased more strongly and contained two additional legal definitions.

The open letter to Judge Kaufman was changed substantially by the *Times*. Stead explained that the *Times* refused to allow the letter to contain any implication that there was a plan behind the machinations of the judge, the FBI, and the prosecution. "They wouldn't even let us use the word 'secret'." Instead we had to say, "without the knowledge of the public or the defense." Other phrases disallowed were "collusion," "intervention," "conspiracy," and "allied himself with the prosecution."

The summation of the open letter charged Kaufman with violating the criminal code and the Canon of Judicial Ethics (as it was called in 1953). It also mentioned a conspiracy which included the FBI, the prosecution, Judge Kaufman, and the media. The *Times* forced the deletion of the word "media," as well as removing references to a conspiracy. One presumes that at least part of the reason for this is that the *Times* itself is implicated in the FBI documents (though not the ones in the ad).

According to Alexander Greenfield, legal counsel for the *Times*, the changes all were made with the intention of removing any allegation that Judge Kaufman participated in a criminal conspiracy. He argued that such an accusation would be libelous.

NCRRC attorney Mike Parlen contended that under the guidelines laid down in *Sullivan v. New York Times*, the ad would not be held libelous because it concerned a public figure. In *Sullivan*, the Supreme Court held that a public figure can be libeled only when statements are made with the knowledge of their falsity or reckless disregard for their truth or falsity.

The *New York Law Review* is publishing an ad on June 28 which includes one of the passages deleted in the *New York Times* ad, the section of the Canons of Judicial Ethics which forbids judges to communicate with one party in a case without the knowledge of the other party. The *Times* had contended that printing this portion would have constituted an accusation that Judge Kaufman had violated this Canon.

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From: Carrier Pigeon, 88 Fisher Ave., Boston, Ma. 02120. Phone (617) 445-9380.

"Carrier Pigeon" is the name of a new distribution network being formed to help small radical books and magazines get into stores and newsstands.

But Carrier Pigeon is now just getting started. Before it can take off, it needs help from people who are tired of seeing good radical, feminist and alternative literature get lost in the pile of mass-market titles that commercial publishers crank out each month. For a brochure on what Carrier Pigeon is and how you can help it, write (or losing a stamp or small donation if possible) to the above address.

* * *

From: Betsy Warrior, 46 Pleasant St., Cambridge, Ma. 02139.

"Working on Wife Abuse" continues to be a useful tool for contact and information sharing, as the movement to oppose wife abuse and the growing organization of forces against it are just getting off the ground. This book contains a comprehensive listing of all the projects, organizations, and individuals currently dealing with the problems of battered women. Included are brief descriptions of established shelters, groups and individuals working on shelters-in-progress, women working on all aspects of wife abuse, research studies, persons and events relating to battered women and the law, and places where battered women can receive feminist counselling.

It's available from the above address for \$3.00 plus .50 postage.

* * *

From: Latin American Film Project, P.O. Box 315, Franklin Lakes, N.J. 07417. Phone (201) 891-8240.

"To the People of the World" is an emotionally moving, factual report of the human rights situation and the conditions of political prisoners in Chile since the military coup in 1973. The film features personal accounts from two women who were released from prison as a result of international pressure: Laura Allende, and Carmen Castillo, both members of the Resistance. The film also contains important documentary material on the September 11th coup and the arrest and detention of prisoners.

The film is 16mm, color, 21 minutes and available in Spanish language or Spanish language with English subtitles. For information on this and other films, contact the above address.

* * *

From: Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 3306 Ross Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Phone (202) 966-7783.

We have a directory of Women's Media, including over 500 periodicals, presses, news services,

radio/tv groups, film and video groups, cultural groups, courses on women and media, speakers bureaus, bookstores, catalogs and much more, in the U.S., Canada and a few in other countries.

The listings are arranged geographically and updated as of the end of 1976. The directory includes an annotated, cumulative index of media research and activities. It covers the past five years of the Media Report to Women, monthly publication of "What Women are doing and thinking about the communications media."

The Media Report to Women Index/Directory is available for \$8 (half price for those listed in it) from the above address.

* * *

From: Youth Liberation, 2007 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mi. 48108, Phone (313) 995-4575.

"Student and Youth Organizing" is a practical discussion of organizing at the high school level by Jon Schaller and Mark Chesler. It has chapters about issues to organize around, tactics to use, skills to know, problems that come up, and a bibliography. Actual incidents, illustrating the points being discussed, are described throughout the pamphlet.

The book is 96 pages, illustrated, and available for \$1.50 from the above address. Bulk rate discounts are available.

* * *

From: Southern Exposure, P.O. Box 230, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. Phone (919) 929-2141.

Southern Exposure announces the publication of "Generations," a special book-length issue on women in the South. Contributors include Alice Walker, Anne Braden, Pauli Murray, and Sara Evans.

Through historical essays, photographs, poetry, fiction, contemporary portraits of women reformers and discussions of women's cultural activities, the experiences of Southern womanhood in all its richness and diversity is re-examined against the stereotypes that have traditionally clouded it.

For information, contact Susan Angell at above address.

* * *

From: Survey, Box 98, Orange, Ma. 01364.

We are distributing a questionnaire to literally hundreds of thousands of lesbians and gay men in the U.S. and Canada as a project in self awareness. No survey of this magnitude has ever before been attempted; it is not a "scientific" approach to homosexuality, but rather a personal one. Selected responses to the questionnaire and statistical information may be published in 1978 by Summit Books. Compilers are Karla Jay and Allen Young who have previously collaborated in several anthologies of writings by lesbians and gay men. To get a questionnaire -- there is a separate one for men and women -- write to the above address.*****END OF RMBB*****



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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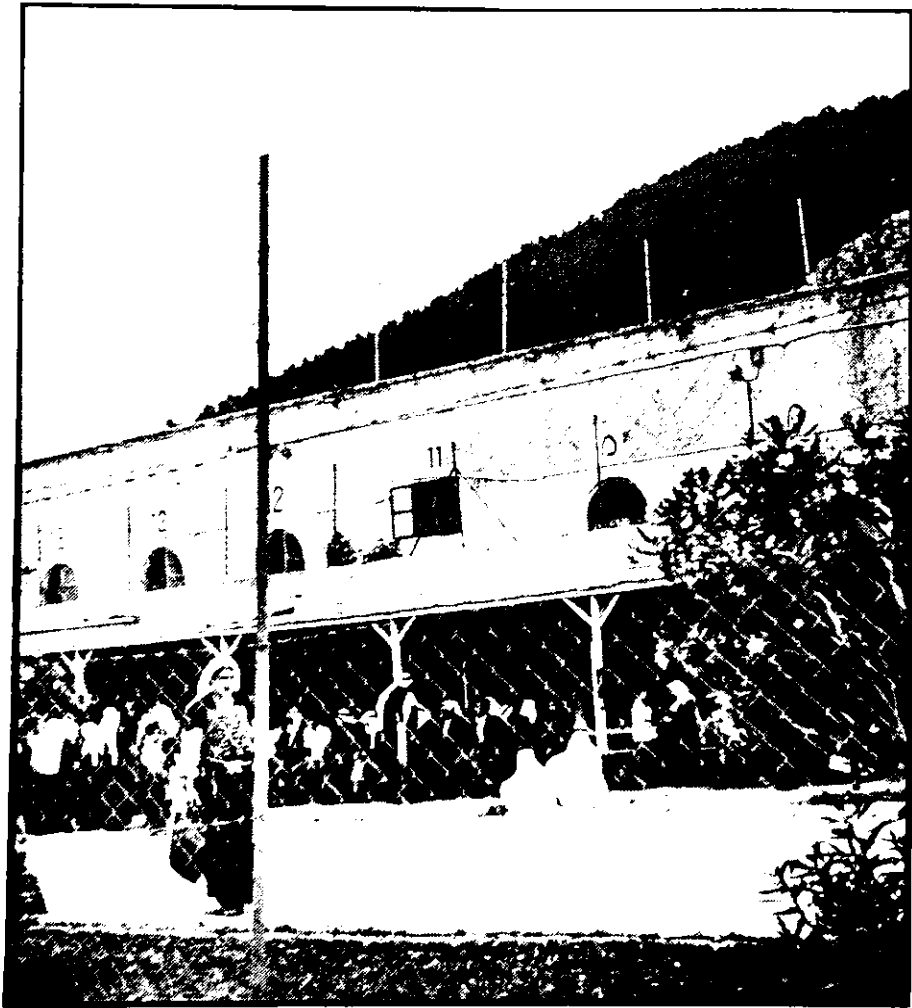
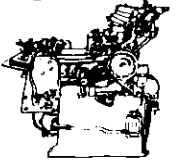
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TOP RIGHT: Please run this ad in your
publication, post it and tell your friends.

TOP LEFT: People march in New York City to
support anti-apartheid demonstrations in
Soweto and other South African cities.
June 18, 1977

SEE PAGE ONE FOR THE STORY.

CREDIT: LNS

SECOND RIGHT: A J P Stevens trademark--
unhealthy working conditions in this
Southern textile plant. Textile workers
as a whole are among the country's lowest
paid employees, earning weekly wages \$53
below the general factory average of \$213

COULD GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE FIVE

CREDIT: TEXAS OBSERVER/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Palestinians visit friends and
family held in an Israeli prison in Nablus,
on the West Bank. This is one of the prisons
where people have testified to being tortured
May, 1977

CREDIT: LNS

TO GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE TEN

THIRD RIGHT: Bill Coors, of Coors Beer Co.,
puts a squeeze on his workers while funneling
money to right-wing groups

TO GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE EIGHT.

BOTTOM CREDIT: further

TO GO WITH THE B-1 BOMBER STORY ON PAGE FIVE